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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Chilian Army has captured Taons and is marching on Arica. - Prince Gortschakoff will depart for Germany soon. —— The insurrec-tion in Burmah is said to have been merely a robber outbreak. = James Robinson Planché is dead. = Recruit, Basque and Doublon were the winners at the Paris races yesterday. Domestic .- In Chicago yesterday an anti-Grant

Committee was organized, at the instance of General Garfield, to call on Senator Conkling to forego the unit rule in organizing the Convention; in dance with an understanding come to with him they submitted three names for temporary chairman. \_\_\_\_ James A. George has written to Senator Hamlin saying that Senator Blaine is in no way connected with alleged Pacific Railway corruption. - Professor Greener says that the Secretary of War will grant him a hearing before acting in the Whittaker case. === Decoration Day was observed at New-Orieans yesterday. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have arranged a plan for visiting the Fall Confer-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mr. Moody preached at Cooper Union last night. \_\_\_\_ A number of clergymen referred to the coming Conventions in their prayers and sermons yesterday. = Mr. Talmage nersed six men and twelve women. \_\_\_ Mr. Brougham was easier. = Decoration Day exerker is believed to have committed suicide. Two homicides were reported.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clearing and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperature, preceded by cloudy weather and possibly occasional light rains. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 710; lowest, 590; average, 650.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The first struggle at Chicago will be to prevent the third-term triumvirate from forcing the unit rule on the Convention, in flagrant disregard of Republican precedents and in impudent defiance of the will of a majority of the delegates. The Grant conspiracy will not survive a defeat in this preliminary battle.

What kind of an institution is that known as the "Holy Family" in Second-ave. ? It appears that young women charged with no crime are confined there so closely that one or two of them resorted to the desperate plan of setting the building on fire to effect their escape. Are there prisons in our midst over whom the courts of justice have no control?

There is a significance which should not be overlooked in the dispatch from St. Louis annonneing that the Committee of One Hundred, authorized by the recent Anti-Third-Term Convention in that city, has been appointed. This means that in case of Grant's nomination another convention will be called and a second Republican candidate put in the field. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of such a movement, there can be no doubt that it is seriously contemplated.

The tinder-box Summer hotels have commenced burning early this year. One flashed up at Point Pleasant, New-Jersey, yesterday, and made a fine blaze for a few minutes, while the landlord was comparing the loss with the insurance and the newly-arrived guests were lamenting their luggage. It will probably be many years before such hotels will be built in this country as they are in England, of brick or stone; but so long as pine and poplar must be used in their construction, cannot something be done for their safety with fireproof paint, or some better use be made of tanks and hose ?

A speedy end to the tedious South American war is likely to follow the victory of the displacing Cameron and postpone the fight on vote by each person chosen as a delegate, until Chilians over the Peruvians and Bolivians at the unit rule until the balloting begins for a the Convention itself has become sufficiently Tacna. The allies brought their largest and candidate for President. At General Garfield's organized to adopt for itself a different mode most effective fighting force into action and suggestion, made to a meeting of representa- of voting. It can select, to call the Convenappear to have been fairly whipped. The tive anti-Grant men, a committee of ten was tion to order, a person who can be relied upon Chilians are now advancing upon Arica, and appointed to go to Senator Conkling and repthe fall of that important seaport town will resent to him the danger of a break in the be an inevitable sequel to the defeat at Convention if the scheme for forcing the unit ments made in behalf of State delegations. In Tacna. We may expect to hear of peace ne- rule on the majority were persisted in. The gotistions soon. The Chilian fleet is in a names of the members of this committee are vention is not robbed of its freedom by any

the allies would seem to be felly.

James A. George, who has made himself somewhat conspicuous of late by charging that corrupt means were employed to secure the passage of the Texas Pacific Railway bill, volunteers a letter to Senator Hamlin in which be says that the effort of certain people to connect Senator Blaine with the scandal is wholly gratuitous. No fact in Mr. George's knowledge implicates Mr. Blaine in the matter in any way whatever. He does not know Blaine, has never spoken to him, and is moved to make his present statement by a sense of fair play. The statement is superfluous, for no one believed the rumors set afloat just before the Chicago Convention for the manifest purpose of injuring the Maine Senator; but it is creditable to Mr. George that he should thus summarily put an end to them.

WHAT TO DO WITH DON CAMERON. Everybody would be glad to think well of Senator Don Cameron if he would let them. He is young, comparatively inexperienced in that he had made a good many serious mispublic affairs, tenacious of his purpose, and as eager to rule as his father, but without his father's knowledge of the way to do it. No one would willingly see him degraded or wounded in the position to which the good nature of opponents and the friendly struggle between the Blaine and Sherman men happened to let him be elected as chairman of the National Committee. But he must not allow his partisanship to outrage right and decency and, if he is to call the Convention to order, the Committee must know beforehand clearly, fully and in good season exactly what he means to do. The Committee opposed, by a heavy majority, the policy which its chairman, acting merely as its mouthpiece, is reported to intend pursuing. Its members would be criminal if they left him with the power to defy their wishes, and thus thrust into the National Convention an element that may disrupt it, Senator Cameron, as delegate to Chicago in 1868, broke the so-called unit rule, and was sustained by the Convention in doing so. Every delegate who has ever done the same thing has had the same support. No National Convention has ever for a single moment tolerated the idea that any power could stand between the Congressional District and the delegate it sent. The only safe rule, the only rule under which a peaceable organization of this Convention is possible, is the old rule. If Mr. Cameron should recklessly attempt to outrage the uniform precedents and turn his back upon his own record for the sake of gaining a partisan advantage for his faction, it would be the National Committee's fault. They can absolutely destroy his power for mischief. If through any misplaced feeling of tenderness or strained courtesy they fail to do it they deserve to be held responsible before the American people for the disasters that may follow. Unless Mr. Cameron gives distinct pledges which no honorable man can break, to obey the wishes of the Committee whose mere mouthpiece be is, he deserves to be deposed from the place which he holds only by an accident.

If the Committee prefer a milder course nothing is easier than-Mr. Cameron being in the minority-to instruct some suitable member of the majority to represent it, and act for the Committee in organizing the Convention. Mr. Cameron, at any rate, has neither experience as a presiding officer nor capacity as a public speaker, and has, therefore, no fitness for the place, so that the substitution of another member of the Committee, properly representing the wishes of the majority, would be in every way fitting as well as prudent.

Another way out of the dilemma is easy. After what Mr. Cameron has already said and done the Committee might very properly appoint a sub-committee to accompany its chairman to the platform, with power to overrule him if he should render a decision contrary to their orders. The National Convention, until it has fairly and in due order appointed its own temporary chairman, is in the hands course was adopted under direction of another of the National Committee, not in the hands of the accidental chairman of that Committee; and if it should choose that the chairman who compels its distrust should be accompanied by a sub-committee to whom it may delegate its powers, there is nothing to prevent such a course, and nobody would have any right to complain of it.

These are merely suggestions as to methods of doing a duty. The duty is itself imperative. The Committee cannot shirk it without disgrace, and the latest reports from Chicago show that it is alive to its responsibilities. Possibly the negotiations with the third-term leaders which have been set on foot at the suggestion of General Garfield may lead to a harmonious and honorable solution of the difficulty. But in one way or another the Committee must insist that the National Convention be organized fairly, and in accordance with the uniform precedents which thus far constitute the law of its being. We urge this in the interest of no candidate, but in the interest of the party itself. Whatever the result of this Convention, it must be fairly reached, or its candidates are doomed in ad-

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

bearing upon the contest at Chicago appear | upon him, he will probably be asked to state to be settled already. First, the anti-Grant men have a majority of the members of the if he does not, in the most distinct and un-National Committee, and can therefore checkmate the desperate project of forcing a third-term organization on the Convention against the will of a majority. Mr. Cameron has not disavowed this purpose, and his evasive talk when questioned concerning it convicts him of complicity in it. He was evidently disturbed at the situation of affairs provides for two delegates from each Conyesterday, and sought some compromise which would save him from being put out of large, and two from each Territory. These his chairmanship and at the same time persons, voting as individuals, have a right to not absolutely restrain him from carrying select their own chairman and make their own out the scheme for gagging and binding the Convention if his colleagues in the Triumvirate demand its execution. The other point is the establishment of a cordial understanding between the supporters of all the anti-third term candidates who are working together for the defeat of the unit rule power to select any person to call the Conand for a free ballot.

Last night an arrangement was made with Senator Conkling, who appears at Chicago as if the vote is demanded upon the choice of a the General-in-Chief of the Grant forces, which will probably obviate the necessity of heads of delegations, and require a viva voce

army can push its conquests without much ling yielded so far as to suggest opposition. Further resistance on the part of that the committee should make out a list of men for the temporary chairmanship, and that the Grant managers should select the man from that list most acceptable to them. This was agreed to. The Edmunds men held aloof from the anti-Grant conference and are evidently hoping for a transfer of the Third Term forces to their candidate if Grant is beaten. The Committee Hoar, subsequently named Senator of Massachusetts, ex-Congressman Brandegee, of Connecticut, and General Harrison, of Indiana. It is probable that Mr. Conkling will select Senator Hoar. A private dispatch' from Chicago received at midnight says the majority in the Convention against the unit rule will be at least 100, and adds that Grant's Southern strength is slipping away from him.

RETRIEVING A REPUTATION.

When General Grant was in Philadelphia last December his intimate friends took pains to explain why he wanted a third term. It was because he was auxious to retrieve his reputation. He was frank enough to admit takes. He had lacked experience in civil administration and had had some bad advisers. The leisure which he had enjoyed during his tour around the world had enabled him to review his administration and to find out for himself where and why, with the best motives in the world, he had gone amiss. A third term would set him right before the country. He would make no bad appointments, would surround himself with Republicans of the highest standing, would help the party to regain the ground lost in the South during his previous terms, and would retire from office with as good a reputation as President as he had made during the war as a soldier. He would become the most popular man in his

party. What is the prospect now? If General Grant be renominated he will be under pressing obligations to the whole pack of evil advisers who brought reproach upon his previous Administration. If he be reelected, he will be the minority candidate of his own party, nominated under the pressure of machine politics, the unit rule, gag law and the secession doctrine of State Rights. Instead of regaining the ground lost in the South, he will weaken, perhaps paralyze, his party at the North by alienating the sympathies of large masses of voters. Who will say that a nomination which is crammed down the throats of his party and an election which will violate the unwritten law of the country will help General Grant to retrieve his reputation? Will not a third term make him the most unpopular man of his time?

THE THREE BOSSES.

We are to find out at Chicago whether three persons, who have undertaken to bess the Republican party, can force it to do their bidding. That it will not voluntarily or willingly has been decided by the party itself in its choice of delegates. The most reckless boaster, engaged by the Three Bosses to stampede the opposition, does not pretend that the party has sent to Chicago a majority of delegates who agree with the Three Bosses in purpose, or will vote with them if permitted to vote freely. But he brags that the delegates cannot, will not, and dare not vote as they please; that the Three Bosses will vote for them, and have a chairman who will refuse to hear any other report of the votes than that which the Bosses make. One of the Bosses, he Committee, and therefore will call the Convention to order and take its vote for temporary President. This man, we are delegates, but will accept only such votes as the chairman of delegations may see fit to majority of delegates is to be permitted to cast only a minority of votes, and the Three Bosses, instead of the Convention, are to select its temporary and afterwards its permanent President. The fact that precisely the same certainly gives some probability to the assertion that the experiment is to be tried. There can be no better time to find out and Logan are its masters.

itself, or whether Messrs Cameron, Conkling If Senator Cameron, as chairman of the National Committee, has any power to decide how votes shall be cast or what votes shall be received, he has so much power that the rest of the Convention has none. In that case, we may as well request him to pick out a candidate of the Republican party for President, and advise the rest of the delegates to stay at home. But Mr. Cameron has no such power, and, unless he recognizes in the preliminary vote the rules of the last Republican National Convention, he has no more right than any other usurper or interloper. Those rules necessarily govern until the new Convention is sufficiently organized to make rules for itself. Under those rules, each individual delegate has a right to his own independent vote, and, if that vote is not properly announced by the chairman of his delegation, he has a right to rise in his place, announce it for himself, and require that it be recorded. Whether Mr. Cameron will recognize this rule of previous Two points of the first importance in their Republican National Conventions as binding as soon as the National Committee meets; and equivocal manner, the Committee would better lose no time in finding a new Chairman who

will. The first business of the National Committee is to see that the coming Convention is organized without trick or fraud, and in strict accordance with the terms of the call, which gressional district, four from each State at rules, and the Committee will betray the party into the hands of its Democratic adversaries if it does not make strict and sure provision that each individual member of the Convention shall have his free voice in its organization. The Committee has vention to order, to propose a temporary chairman, and to call the roll of the delegates, chairman. It can refuse to recognize any to secure to each individual member his free vote, in case of any dissent from announceeither of several ways, it can see that the Contuns while suffering no damage from the a proof of the force and conservative char-here batteries, and the victorious Chilian actor of the movement. Senator Conk-the Republican party will be very apt to go to giass, one having its centre in Pittsburg, the

do not represent the Three Bosses in such a contingency will have fully four-fifths of the foreign manufacturers. party behind them.

When the Republican party discovers that any clique of men, however able, distinguished or trusted, is trying to rob it of all its freedom, probably it can be trusted to assert itself very plainly. Messrs. Cameron, Conkling and Logan are respected as influential members and leaders of the party, but they will not be respected or followed long if they try to make themselves its Bosses by any trick or usurpation.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

Although the result of the Whittaker Court of Inquiry was anticipated, after the reports of the experts were made public, yet there are many who will hold to the opinion expressed by Professor Greener, in the interview printed on another page, that the colored boy has not had fair play, and that there is a side to the case which has not been developed. It be a gross piece of injustice if he is prevented by his arrest from trying his June examinations and is therefore dropped, or if he is found deficient in the examinations without good cause, and is dismissed summarily. Whittaker should have the privilege of a court-martial, and his case should be in the hands of able counsel. Then and only then if it is proved beyond a doubt that he is guilty or innocent will the vexed question be settled.

At present there is undoubtedly a strong case against him. Much of the evidence, however, rests upon weak foundations, and there are many strange questions that ought to have been cleared up by his counsel. Had the defence been as vigorous as was the prosecution-for the investigation practically amounted to that-the force of much of the adverse testimony might have been broken. Why, for example, did the court refuse to make public the name of the writer of the paper marked "No. 27," whom Mr. Southworth, the oldest and most experienced of all the experts, at first settled upon as the author of the note of warning? "No. 27" was not Whittaker; and when Mr. Southworth, after examining Whittaker's private letters and papers that formed "Set No. 1," discovered this fact, he "abandoned" his first opinion and joyfully called attention to edge of the note which matched the half sheet found in Whittaker's correspondence. Then again the attempt of Recorder Sears to prove that Whittaker's motive for the act was to make himself a hero in the eyes of a girl who regarded him with disfavor, was absurd -unworthy, in fact, of a man of Recorder Sear's ability. These and other points would be brought into strong relief in a court martial which, in all fairness, the colored cadet should have, be he guilty or innocent.

A statement of our imports and exports of merchandise for the month of March, 1880, and for the nine months ending with that month has just been published. There are one or two noteworthy points in these statistics to which we ask the careful attention of readers of THE TRIBUNE. Our imports of foreign merchandise in Marsh, 1879, both free of duty and dutiable, amounted to \$41,856,611. In the same month of the present year the amount was nearly doubled, reaching the sum of \$70,908,504. This very nearly equals the amount expended by us on foreign merchandise in any month of our largest inflation after the war. Nor is this increased outlay a sudden outboasts, is chairman of the Republican National | break of transient extravagance referable to any given cause. It has gradually grown during the last year, beginning with the first hint of our reviving prosperity. For the nine month promised, will refuse to receive the votes of ending March, 1879, our expenditures for foreign merchandise amounted to \$329,375,177. For the nine months ending with the March announce for them. In this way, an admitted just past, the amount had increased to \$468.213.622.

The increased expenditure is, of course, a gratifying indication of a renewal of prosperity, but the fact that it exists at all is an indication of something else quite as significant and not so agreeable. It must be remembered that Americans less than any other people depend other nations for the necessities of life. They are more amply provided than any other with food, clothes, fuel, and minerals. Even during whether the Republican party is master of a civil war which tore the Nation into fragments, or during the worst seasons of commercial depression we have ever known, there has never been any hint of actual want. We have been always well-fed, well-clothed, wellwarmed. When we go to foreign nations for their wares, we go, with but one or two exceptions, for luxuries. These are dutiable articles, and it is in dutiable articles that the enormous increase of our imports has occurred. It is the costly silks, foreign wines, high-class dress goods, bric-a brac, house furnishing and equipages which have drained the country of this enormous additional sum. Our wealthier classes have forgotten the lesson of economy which the Nation set itself to learn in 1873, or rather they never accepted it. During the lowest depression which followed Jay Cooke's failure there always remained a large class of salaried officials and men who, having incomes invested in mortgages, benefited instead of suffered by the hard times and lowering of prices. They had more money to spend than before, simply because more could be bought with the money. It was a noticeable fact that the shops whose trade meets the requirements of this class doubled their attractions in that season and made higher profits than before, at the very time when the streets of our great cities were crowded with eager, unemployed workmen. It is not, however, to meet their requirements alone that the present enormous increase in the importation of luxuries has occurred, but the demands of classes whose incomes depend on the fluctuation of every change in the currents of trade. If our millionaires chose to fling their money wastefully into the sea instead of into the hands of foreign purveyors of luxuries, the effect upon the condition of the country would be bad but slight. But the imitation of them by every other class down to the very lowest, in habits of prodigality and headlong imprudence, will yet bring about another crash of ruin as it did before, as heavy and more irremediable. If the wife of the bonanza king or ruling politician outbids kings for her diamonds in Amsterdam or pictures in Paris, her neighbor, whose income is just one-eighth as large, also shops abroad; and the wife of her husband's laborer must dress in sleazy silks instead of clean cottons. We all remember this condition of frantic extravagance a few years ago, and we all have good cause to remember how it ended.

It is not the absolute fact of our increased outlay which is important, but the condition of society of which it is the index and warning.

THE GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

A convention of glass manufacturers was held recently in Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a National Association. This important industry was largely represented, more than two thirds of the manufacturers of glass ition to destroy Callao with its long range given in our dispatches, and are in themselves trickery, usurpation or fraud, and that is its in the country being present. There have here-

pieces at Chicago, and the delegates who other in Boston. It is proposed now to con these for purposes of mutual protection against

This industry has made rapid strides since the Summer day in 1780 when Robert Hewes set up his glass factory in New-Hampshire with the aid of some drunken Wallachian soldiers who had deserted from the army. They had been skilled glass founders at home, but were no more faithful to the work of blowing glass than to fighting, and the factory soon came to an end. Pieces of the production of this first factory are still preserved in museums in Boston. Middle-aged people can remember the thick, green, cloudy glassware which was made in their early youth in Western Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and which offers such a marked contrast to the fairy-like delicate objects exhibited by the glassmakers of New-England, Pittsburg and Wheeling at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. Still there is much for our American manufacturers to searn in this art as in every other; they learned much at the Exposition. The flint glass produced since then has gained in light-

ness, tint and purity of form. The industry at present stands upon a level with that of pottery. We have all the material and the fuel in quantity and cheapness to enable us to compete with European producers, and the best of their skilled labor is coming to us. All that we need now is the artistic training which will lead us to the highest methods, and a practical protective management of the business of the trade. This last will probably be insured by the meeting which has just taken place in Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC COMPETITION.

The American Union Telegraph Company make a modest announcement of the formal opening of its lines to-day for general business between the East and West. This company has undoubtedly done more toward perfecting a complete telegraphic system within the past year than was ever accomplished in double the time by any previous organization. It is able now to announce a network of 50,000 miles of wire, with reduced rates, ranging from 15 to 30 per cent below those heretofore

prevailing. Its lines stretch from Portland to Omaha and Kansas City, go southward to Nashville and Norfolk, and northward throughout Canada, including the maritime provinces. They are now also being rapidly extended to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola and New-Orleans, and the company expect to include these points in their system by midsummer. The lines are mostly new and in perfect condition, and the company is under the control of General Eckert, who is known throughout the telegraphic world as one of the ablest and most accomplished practical telegraphers and organizers whom this service has ever produced. His record successively with the War Department and with the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies is sufficient evidence of the high rank he has attained, and of the sure thoroughness of any work over which he has supervision.

The public have the greatest interest in telegraphic competition, since it gives them cheaper rates, and insures the wider diffusion of the fullest intelligence by the public press, as well as through private channels. It has also a special interest in encouraging new companies, since experience has shown that it is only through the competition thus enforced that the old monopolies are compelled to relax their grip.

COLORPHOBIA IN A CHURCH.

Something has happened in the Rev. Dr. Fulton's church in Brooklyn which we should not have supposed possible at this time of day. It may be regarded as a proof that prejudice dies hard. A respectable colored woman and her daughter were proposed as members of Dr. Fulton's church. There were no objections to them upon the score of deficiency in pious qualifications; but when the vote was taken upon their admission to church privieges one man, and he a Deacon, voted " No." followed up his vote by declaring that he had " a competent reason" for giving it. He said that there was a colored church which these persons could enter. Let them go there! Let them pursue saving grace in company with brethren and sisters of their own color! We give the good Deacon great credit for moral courage, though it is of rather an immoral sort. It was perfectly easy to say such things and do such things forty years ago. It was thought somewhat respectable to aver that "niggers" must be kept in their place. Undoubtedly were as good as white men: they might be equally good Christians; nobody wished them any harm ; but they must he kept in their place. They might go on improving in plety to the extent of sanctification; but they must be kept in their place. The meaning of all this was that they had no rights which white men were bound to respect. The reservation in favor of their humanity was but a feeble and ineffective one. They must be kept in their place! That was the sum total of the whole matter.

It now seems that we have not outgrown these inhuman and illogical notions altogether; but we are pearing the end of them. Dr. Fulton's Deacon did not get much sympathy from Dr. Fulton himself. Having had occasion to comment in times past upon the various difficulties in which the Doctor has found himself, we are now happy to state that he stood up squarely and sensibly for his dark-colored neophytes. The discordant Deacon rather passionately declared his intention of seceding with his family; but Dr. Fulton advised him to stay, there being room enough in the church for all.

There are constant indications that the prejudice against color is far from being eradicated. Of this the whole country has had evidence in the recent troubles at West Point. Law or no law, amendment or no amendment, and in spite of all personal liberty bills, persons of African descent are occasionally put to inconvenience or exposed to insult when they wish to travel or to visit theatres, to go where white men go, to do as white men do. There is nothing, however, discouraging in all this. A deeply-rooted public prejudice is not to be rooted out in a day. Fortunately, the law is all right; still more fortunately, the great heart of the people is all right; the trouble is certainly diminishing. We believe all will agree with us in the opinion that the behavior of the people of color has been judicions and forbearing. They have shown no particular disposition to thrust themselves where they were not wanted, and have indeed availed themselves of their new privileges with a certain degree of timidity. They have appeared to understand that time and the next age would make all even, as undoubtedly it will. Those who have been educated from youth upwards to regard persons of African descent as of a class hopelessly inferior, will probably hold to that opinion to the last. But a new age and a new generation are at hand. Meanwhile those who are under the special protection of the law cannot, at least in this part of the country, be seriously misused.

This promises to be most a momentous week in the history of the Republican party.

A bottomless political gulf yawns for any man who, having received support as an anti-third term candidate, coquets with the third-termers at a critical hour of the contest.

There is no doubt about David Davis's sponta-

The Republican party has the best opportunity now it will have in a century to prove that it can't

There is something sublime in the supreme con tempt which the third term organs advise their followers to show toward the opponents of the nomination of Grant. It is significant that the Tilden-ites gave the same advice to the Democrats last Fall in respect to the Kelly protest against the nom-ination of Robinson.

This end of the Chicago wires will have no more intense listener than the Sage of Gramercy Park,

No one who reads the Chicago papers of the profound feeling of indignation that release that community at the outrage committed used by the Logan crowd at the late State Convention. The Journal of that city is known as one of the particular trustworthy and careful papers in the country. It ways conservative, it kept out of the context for the State delegation until nearly the last, and the threw its influence for Washburno. This gives its language now a double significance. Here are a few apperiments called from its article on the last indices. nation meeting held in Chicago: "It gave expression not merely to the local indignation, but to fast-growing national exasperation at the reckless ness, rascality and infinite check of the rule-or ness, rascality and infinite 'check' of the rule-or ruin manipulators of the alleged 'spontaneous boom.'" Further on it says: "He is a fool who thinks nobody else thinks; and he is the ass on the commons who imagines that the Republican party will consent to be a quiet ass, stridden, ridden are overridden by the three 'statesmen' in a row and the third term between its ears." The conclusion is as follows: "We solemnly warn the members of the National Convention, specially the 'blind-staggering' and reckless men who are straining every nerve to steal, by trick, the nomination for General Grant, that there a limit to the people's patience, and that that limit is aiready reached."

The Democratic organs don't bubble with enthusiasm over David Davis's platform. In fact they affect a spontaneous ignorance of it.

The Grant men will hesitate at nothing that will aid them in winning their point in the Chicago Convention. So, after the anti-third-termers ha mashed the unit rule, let them not be sur they are confronted by contesting delegates from districts that have not been considered doubting. Every way that is dark and every trick that is vain will be used to force the third-term candidate upon the Convention, and nothing but eternal vigilance on the part of his opponents will enable them to win.

The most appropriate decoration for the Conven tion Hall in Chicago would be a placard bearing this inscription: "The Republican party is made up of intelligent voters who cannot be dragooned into making a nomination that so many veteran Republicans believe to be fatal.

General Garfield always hits the nail upon the head. Concerning the intimate relation between popular Presidential ticket and the possibility of recovering control of Congress, he said in a reinterview: "If we have a harmonious conves at Chicago, and make a fudicious nomination, there is no doubt that the next Congress will be Republican. If we carry the President we shall carry the House. I think one is dependent upon the other. In the Senate the majority will be very close, and I would not be surprised it Senator Kellogg should have the deciding vote."

The candidate who doesn't advise his friends to aid in breaking the unit rule at once and for all time should be peremptorily set aside.

The anti-third-termers should not hesitate to avail themselves of every just advantage that the situation affords. Their opponents have shown themselves utterly unscrupulous and eager to grasp at every circumstance that would aid them.

PERSONAL.

The Queen of Sweden is suffering so severely from a long-scated disease of the heart that only the slightest hopes of her final recovery are entertain at Stockholm.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is writing a life of Forrest, which is to be published by Mr. Osgood. This will form one of a series of actors' biographies to be published by the same house. Mr. Edwin Booth, it is said, will write the life of the elder Booth.

The Empress Eugenie proved herself to be a very rood sailor during her voyage to the Cape. She never missed appearing at table, though for many days she was the only lady of the party who did so. She is said to have endeared herself to every one on

Miss Minnie Hauk has just aroused another burst of enthusiasm in London with her Carmen. The Times of that city calls her "the first and still unsurpassed Carmen in England"—which is probably not pleasant reading for Madame Marie Roze, who claims, it is reported, to be the singer for whom the opera was originally written.

The new Senator Brown, of Georgia, is an exceed ingly busy man outside of politics. He has two large farms; he is president of the Western and Atlantic Railway; president of the Southern Bailway and Steamship Association; president of the Board of Education of Atlanta; and manager of the Dade County Coal-Mining Company. He is now in his straight year.

General J. E. Johnston is described as the sor of a small but erect figure carried with stately dignity : au intellectual face with flashing eves. lofty forehead and striking expression; and of a manuer of blended snavity and decision. Mrs. Johnston, an invalid to whom her husband is most ten-derly devoted, is the daughter of Louis McLane, once Minister to England, Senator and member of Lockey's Cabinat Jackson's Cabinet.

Of M. Clemenceau, the French Liberal, it is related that he saved from dangerously rough treat-ment by the mob, a Bonapartist agent who interrupted a meeting at which be spoke. The man appealed to Clemenceau, who gave him his arm and protected him till they reached a quiet back street. Here the Bonapartist held out his hand in gratitude. "No, thank you," said Clemenceau, dryly; "I offered you my arm because you needed it, but my hand you can never take."

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria and Queen of Hungary made a public speech in Pesth, the other day, in aid of the Red Cross Society, for the support of soldiers' widows, orphans and mothers. She is mentioned as looking superb—"the queenless of queens"—in a long, tight-fitting black robe, trimmed with Bordeaux velvet, and a "Gaine borough" hat crowned with heavy feathers. The borongh" hat crowned with heavy feathers. The little speech, which was admirably delivered with regal haughtiness, tempered with womanly ayungathy for the cause it treated of, concluded with the words, "Forget for an instant that I am your Queen, and consider me merely as a woman pleading to women in the cause of women." It was greeted by her audience with deafening cries of "Eljeu! Eljeu!"

GENERAL NOTES.

Humming-birds are very skilful and secretive in their nest-building. A Georgia paper thus de-scribes one of their abodes: "It was set upon the limb of a tree the thickness of a man's thumb, and was coated outside with the moss of an oak so as perfectly o represent a knot. It was about the size of a large hickory nut, an inch high, and constructed of cotton a bair. It contained two little white eggs about the a of a common snap beau."

In the Far West, near the Mexican border, the skunk is not satisfied to be let alone, but if, in his nocturnal wanderings, he finds a cabin door open and he inmates sleeping on the floor, he has the pee nabit of biting as many noses as he can reach. Bix rersons have been bitten in the vicinity of Nine Mile Bottom. One of the victims, a Spanish woman, diet with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, except that the made no effort to bite others. She suffered intensely and called for water, the sight of which would throw her into convulsions. A little girl who was bitten three years ago, is ill overy year on the recurrence of the season when the accident beteil her. habit of biting as many noses as he can reach. Six rep-

The clipper ship Wandering Jew, which has made the passage between Hong Kong and San Francisco in thirty-three days, the quickest run on record, in February last, touched at Pitcairn's Island, twenty-three days out from San Francisco. The Pit cairus, it will be remembered, are descendants of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty and their Tahillan wives. They exchanged hospitalities with the crew of the clipper ship. The lady passengers were deligated with their visit on show with their visit on shore, and brought away many inter-esting presents. A present of a barrel of beef, another of flour and a third of bread made the Pitcairus lappy, who, in return, gave generous gifts of fruits and fowls.

Placer County, lying a little northeast of Sac ramento, among tue California foot alils, has a population of about 15,000, the fourth part being foreigner. A local observer has been making a study of the inhabitants with the view of tracing new developments of recommendations. features and characteristics due to peculiar climatic conditions. He finds that Placer C bands average much older than their wives, since us of them came into the country as miners, and he postpone matrimobial felicity. The wives are as a postpone matrimedial felicity. The wives are much the better educated, many or them hay sobool teachers. There are 2,004 achool child sexes being almost equally divided who attracted as the country of the country of the seven schools. The churches are poorly at independent to the country of the seven schools. The churches are poorly at independent of the passed without church services. Benevotes are apmerous and active. "Unconscious predicted active and cortain general tense actual transfer and temperament are soliced amount?